# THE INDIAN POINT SITE—CiDf29 AT MACEACHERNS POINT, NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY, NEW BRUNSWICK.

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Albert M. Ferguson

22 E

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Contents

Abstract ..... 1
Acknowledgments ..... 1
Introduction ..... 3
Geographic Description ..... 3
Historic Background ..... 4
Previous Achaeological Work ..... 5
Methodology ..... 5
CiDf29a ..... 7
Description ..... 7
Surface Collection ..... 7
Excavation ..... 7
Artefact Analysis ..... 8
Surface Collection ..... 9
Historic Artefacts ..... 9
Prehistoric Artefacts ..... 9
Excavated Collection ..... 10
Historic Artefacts ..... 10
Prehistoric Artefacts ..... 10
Discussion ..... 10
CiDf29b ..... 12
Description ..... 12
Surface Collection ..... 13
Excavation ..... 13
Artefact Analysis ..... 14
Surface Collection ..... 14
Historic Artefacts ..... 14
Prehistoric Artefacts ..... 14
Excavated Collection ..... 15
Historic Artefacts ..... 15
Prehistoric Artefacts ..... 15
.Discussion ..... 16
Conclusions ..... 18
Recommendations ..... 19
Figures ..... 21
References Cited ..... 59

List of Figures


1: General Location Map ..... 22
2: Artefacts reportedly found in a Copper Kettle Burial at MacEacherns Point ..... 24
3: The Indian Point Site—CiDf29, With Areas of Surface Material Concentration Shaded ..... 26
4: General View of CiDf29a Beach Area; looking west ..... 28
5: General View of CiDf29a Field Area; looking west ..... 30
6: CiDf29a Map Showing Area Tested: Estimated Extend of Subsurface Archaeological Resource is Outlined ..... 32
7: CiDf29a: TC#4 West Wall Photograph (excavation completed) ..... 34
8: CiDf29a: West Wall Profile of TC#4 ..... 36
9: General View of CiDf29b Field Area; looking west ..... 38
10: CiDf29b Map Showing Area Tested: Estimated Extend of Subsurface Archaeological Resource is Outlined ..... 40
11: CiDf29b: TC#2 North Wall Photograph (excavation completed) ..... 42
12: CiDf29b: North Wall Profile of TC#2 ..... 44
13: Summary of information collected in the shovel test units performed at CiDf29 (1986) ..... 46
14: Quantitative Summary and Percentage of Historic Artefacts Types ..... 48
15: Quantitative Summary and Percentage of Prehistoric Artefacts Types ..... 49
16: Metric Attributes for Steep Edge Unifaces found at CiDf29 during the 1986 Test Excavation ..... 49
17: Projectile Point Base Photographs: a) Excavated at CiDf29a; b) Excavated at CiDf29b ..... 50
18: Thumbnail Scraper Photographs: a) from CiDf29a; b) from CiDf29b ..... 52
19: Assortment of Historic Artefacts: a) from CiDf29a; b) from CiDf29b ..... 54
20: Close up of French Stoneware Sherd from CiDf29a ..... 56

**Abstract**

The archaeological resource assessment project conducted at the Indian Point site, situated at the mouth of the Tabusintac River in Northumberland County, New Brunswick, revealed that large portions of the site still remained uneroded on both sides of the federal wharf. Evidence suggesting a series of human utilizations over a period of almost 3000 years was also uncovered at this locale. Traces marking the beginning of this long sequence could lay in undisturbed deposits, and be represented by material which displays close association to a regional expression of the Meadowood Phase. At the other end of this chronological scale is an early historic aboriginal burial practice—the *Copper Kettle Burial Complex*—about which little is presently known.

Although the resource area has survived the combined onslaught of time and nature relatively well, and the historic land utilization pattern with moderately disturbing consequences, major construction or landscaping projects, such as for example an expansion of the present wharf facilities, would certainly result in the complete destruction of archaeological data vital to our understanding of the region prehistoric and historic heritage. Therefore, coöperation between the interested parties and the Archaeological Services of New Brunswick should be sought, so that in the event future development is planned for the area in question, an archaeological dig would be allowed to take place prior to the start of the project.

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Finally, I would like to thank my field assistant, R. Scott Finley for his fine work.

## 2- The Indian Point Site–CiDf29

## Introduction

In the fall of 1986 an archaeological resource assessment project, funded by the Small Craft Harbours and Facilities Branch of the Federal Department of Fisheries and Oceans, was carried out at the Indian Point site, CiDf29, located at MacEacherns Point, Northumberland County, New Brunswick. The project's aims were to determined a) how much of the resource was still left uneroded above the shore bank; b) the cultural/temporal placement this resource would occupy in the prehistory of the region; and c) present and future threat to the resource. Recommendations, based on the results obtained, would then be formulated. The fieldwork (N.B.A.F.R. Licence no. 86NB5) was carried out, during the week of September 22–26 with an additional 3 days on October 14–16, by the Archaeology Division, of the New Brunswick Department of Tourism, Recreation, and Heritage, Provincial Parks and Historic Sites Branch, with the aid of a contracted assistant.

## Geographic Description

The Indian Point site, CiDf29, is located in Northumberland County, New Brunswick, on a point of land, not exceeding 3 m in elevation above Mean Sea Level. Attached to the north side of the Tabusintac River, this point was formerly known as Indian Point and later as Ferry Point, but is now called MacEacherns Point (Figure 1). MacEacherns Point juts out into the Tabusintac River where the river empties into Tabusintac Bay. The site itself is divided into 2 parts: CiDf29a is located ca. 75 m to the west of the MacEacherns Point wharf, while CiDf29b lies approximately 75 m to the east. Both parts lay close to the shore as lithic material scattered on the beach in front of these 2 locations would indicate.

Of the three major river/bay systems which empty into the Gulf of St. Lawrence on New Brunswick northeastern shores north of the Miramichi, the Tabusintac is the most southerly and its bay is the largest and appears to be the deepest (Keenlyside 1970). The bay is separated from the open waters of the Gulf by an off-shore bar which offers some protection to the mainland coast during major storms. Tidal exchanges between the waters of the bay and those of the Gulf is done through narrow shifting gullies.

The geology of the Tabusintac River/Bay area is tied to the relatively homogeneous geology of northeastern New Brunswick. Here Pleistocene glacial tills and Champlain Submergence clay and sand deposits are underlaid by an estimated 215 m thick beds of shale, sandstone and fine conglomerate known as the Clifton Formation of Pennsylvanian age: i.e., approx. 325 million years old (Alcock 1935, Bell 1962, Gilluly, Waters & Woodford 1968). Soil consists of sandy to clayey loam overlaying the glacial till (Alcock 1935, Rowe 1972). At the site however, the soil was observed to be solely of the sandy loam variety, and lay directly over sandstone bedrock or alluvial sand and gravel deposits. Clay deposits were noted eroding out of the shore banks at the point's northeastern end. Saltwater

marshland and freshwater peat bogs are found to the north and south of the mouth of the river, skirting most of the western side of Tabusintac Bay. Most active during major storms, erosion by wave action was observed to be as much a problem at MacEacherns Point, as it is over the whole of the Maritimes.

This area falls within the eastern lowland section of the Acadian Forest Region (Rowe 1972). The northern coastal part of this section is represented for the most part by black and white spruce, tamarack and white cedar, and to a lesser extend by grey and white birch and trembling aspen. This was observed to be the case at this particular location, however most of the land at MacEacherns Point has been clear for agriculture or for logging.

Farming appears to be restricted mostly to hay harvesting and domestic gardening. With the exception of a fox farming operation, commercial agriculture or mixed farming is either on a relatively small scale or not present along this portion of the Tabusintac River. The harvesting of peat from the extensive deposits located to the north and south of MacEacherns Point is an example of a relatively new industry in the area. Nevertheless, the fishing of saltwater species by local fishermen, and freshwater salmon and trout by American sportsmen, still constitutes the primary industry for the present day inhabitants of this region.

**Historic Background**

The first human inhabitants of the Tabusintac River and Bay area were without question the Indians. The relatively large number of prehistoric sites discovered along its shores certainly attest to that (Keenlyside 1970). Evidence indicates that all coastal regions of New Brunswick were deglaciated by circa 12,000 B.P. (Grant 1970). Although no evidence has yet been uncovered to indicate that the area was occupied by Paleo-Indians shortly after deglaciation occurred, discoveries made in Nova Scotia (MacDonald 1968), and at nearby locations in New Brunswick (Turnbull & Allen 1978) suggest that such occupations are possible.

The written record for this region starts in 1534 when Jacques Cartier sailed in view of the southern shores of the Gulf of St. Lawrence in search of a passage way to China. Missionaries, traders, and settlers of French origin soon followed. At that time the aboriginal inhabitants of these shores were the Micmac Indians: "...a hunting, fishing and gathering people of Algonquian linguistic stock"(Burley 1974). While permanent settlements by Europeans occurred relatively early at Miscou to the north (Ganong 1946) and at nearby Burnt Church to the south (Ganong 1899), the Tabusintac River and Bay area remained almost exclusively the domain of the Indians until late in the historic period. A detailed description of New Brunswick's eastern shore and of its inhabitants by an English merchant having made his way to Fort Cumberland after being stranded in Nepisiguit (Bathurst) in 1761, tells of encountering no Europeans at the mouth of the Pokemouche, Tracadie, and Tabusintac (Smethurst 1905). However, these river/bay systems were connected by portages and constituted the main route linking the Baie de Chaleur

with the Miramichi before the construction of modern roads (Ganong 1899). The Tabusintac area was finally settled in 1798 by Scottish and Irish settlers followed shortly after by Acadians (Ibid.).

In 1802, 9,035 acres of land were set aside as Indian land on the Tabusintac River. This included 10 acres at Wishart Point and 25 acres at Ferry Point, but these were later withdrawn (Perley 1844, Ganong 1904). The present day inhabitants of MacEacherns Point are descendants of Scottish and Irish settlers.

## Previous Achaeological Work

The Tabusintac area has received relatively little professional attention in the past. Prior to this project, the only professional work performed on the Tabusintac took placed in 1970 when a team of archaeologists, from the then National Museum of Man in Ottawa, conducted a survey of the Pokemouche, Tracadie, and Tabusintac river systems. Twenty–three archaeological sites, including the Indian Point site (where a total of 132 artefacts had been collected off the beach), were recorded on the Tabusintac (Keenlyside 1971). Nevertheless, the Tabusintac area, and more specifically MacEacherns Point, has been known to collectors and amateur archaeologists for a long time. In 1879 both John Campbell (McMillan 1886) and James Stymiest (Pierce 1880) reported finding 3 copper pots filled with artefacts and human bones at Indian Point (now MacEacherns Point). The discoveries were reported to Dr. J. Baxter of Chatham and to Dr. A. C. Smith of Newcastle (later of Tracadie), who in turn reported them to the New Brunswick Natural History Society, in Saint John (McMillan 1886, Kain & Rowe 1901, Keenlyside 1971, Turnbull 1984). These finds, which are characteristic of an early historic Indian burial practice known as the *Copper Kettle Burial Complex*, were described as being located "...on the inside of Indian Point facing away from the lagoon" (Turnbull 1984). This description corresponds roughly to that of CiDf29a. Shortly after the original discoveries, Dr. Smith who had dug on the point reported uncovering a hearth containing a "chipped point" and some flakes at one location and a leaden crucifix at another (McMillan 1886, Kain & Rowe 1901, Matthew 1903, Keenlyside 1971). The author was also told by Mrs. Dorothy MacEachern, owner of the land on which CiDf29b is located, that another copper kettle burial had been found on the point in the early 1920's. According to Mrs. MacEachern, this burial was found eroding out of the bank "just beyond the second cottage" (c.400-450 m west of the federal wharf) after a big storm. Some of the artefacts found are now in the collection of the Salmon Lodge, owned by the Tabusintac Club (an American Sportsmen club), at Wishart Point (Figure 2).

## Methodology

The week of September 22–26, 1986, was originally set aside for the completion of the required fieldwork for this archaeological resource evaluation

project. First, the two areas of lithic concentrations recorded during the 1970 survey, CiDf29a & b, were relocated by surface collecting off the beach (Figure 3). While permission to test on the land on which sits CiDf29b had been secured prior to the start of the fieldwork, this was not the case for CiDf29a as it was originally assumed that this archaeological resource was located on the federal property adjoining the public wharf. Plans to secure permission to examine this portion of the site had to be canceled when, due to a death in his family, the project assistant had to leave halfway through the week. The author decided to concentrate his efforts for the remaining time on the portion of the site on which work was already in progress. Except for one controlled 1 x 1 m test excavation (TC#1) dug on the western boundary of the federal property (wharf parking lot) to determined if CiDf29a extended that far east, the bulk of the fieldwork, performed during this first week, was conducted at the CiDf29b location to the east of the MacEacherns Point wharf. On October 14, 15, and 16 the team, having secured permission to test at the CiDf29a location, returned to complete the evaluation project.

At both locations, the field was crisscrossed on foot and all artefacts encountered were collected and bagged. To obtain information on stratigraphy, and in an attempt to establish a temporal/cultural framework, 4 controlled 1 x 1 m test units were excavated: TC#1 and TC#4 at CiDf29a; TC#2 and TC#3 at CiDf29b. In most cases these were dug within 3 to 5 m from the shore bank near the location where artefacts appeared most numerous on the beach (see Figure 6 & 10). Finally, in order to establish the areal extent of the subsurface archaeological resource that still remained, small (c. 45 x 45 cm) uncontrolled shovel test pits were dug at regular intervals. At CiDf29a, the first of these shovel test units was excavated approximately 5 m from the shore bank along the property boundary between Mrs. Margery Wishart's property and the federal wharf property. Proceeding west from this first shovel test, on a magnetic bearing of approx. 280 degrees, subsequent shovel tests were dug at approx. 10 m intervals. This first line of shovel test was labeled *line Z*, and every individual test unit was assigned an ascending number (i.e., Z1, Z2, Z3, etc.,). After the completion of shovel test Z7, the magnetic bearing was increased to approx. 305 degrees to compensate for the curvature of the shoreline. This ensured that all shovel tests along line Z would be dug within 10 m of the shore bank. Subsequent lines of shovel tests (line Y, X, W, ect.,) were established parallel to line Z, and spaced approx. 10 m from one another (see Figure 6).

The same procedure was employed at the CiDf29b location. Starting at the electric lamp post located at the southeastern edge of the wharf parking area and proceeding east on a magnetic bearing of approx. 40 degrees, a shovel test pit was dug at intervals of approx. 12 m. This first line of shovel tests was labeled *line A* and every individual test were assigned an ascending number. After completing test A4, the magnetic bearing was increased to approx. 62 degrees to compensate for the curvature of the shoreline. Subsequent lines (B, C, D, etc.,) paralleled this new bearing and were spaced approx. 10 m from one another (Figure 10). At both locations the actual number of shovel test pits dug per line (except for the first line established along the shore bank) was a function of the results obtained in the

previous line. In each unit, the measurement of the depth from surface to the top of the sterile layer was recorded, and the archaeological specimens collected were bagged together.

**CiDf29a**

Description

CiDf29a is located on the waterfront property owned by Mrs. Margery Wishart (Figures 3-6). The property is presently used as a hay field. A small red mansard roofed structure is located near the bank edge, towards the western end of the property, and is used for repairing and storing fishing equipment. A narrow lane, running parallel to the shore bank, approx. 10 m from the edge, originates from the wharf parking area and joints with another lane at the property south-western corner. The latter runs in a northeast-southwest fashion just inside the western property line, from the Wishart Point road to the shore. Other than the use of the lanes, and the harvesting of hay, the only other major disturbing agent at this location is erosion by sea action. The author was also told of another disturbance that is not readily apparent on the surface. It would seems that when the basement for the Wishart's house was excavated, the fill was dumped near the bank, approximately 25 to 30 m to the west of the red mansard roofed building. Elevation at this location is approx. 2 m A.M.S.L.

Surface collection

Artefacts were found to be loosely concentrated in 2 separate areas during surface collection at CiDf29a. One is located on the beach; the other in the field. Most material collected off the beach came from a 10 m radius south of the mansard roofed structure used to store fishing equipment (see Figure 3). Four historic and 44 prehistoric specimens were collected.

The material surface collected off the field all came from a 20 m radius area just to the north of the mansard roofed building. This collection comprises 8 artefacts; 7 prehistoric, and 1 historic .

Excavation

The information recorded in the 47 uncontrolled shovel test pits dug at CiDf29a is summarized in Figure 13. TC#4, one of the 1 x 1 m test units excavated in a controlled fashion, yielded 3 stratigraphic levels. The west wall profile from this unit is reproduced on Figure 8. These 3 levels are described below. TC#1, which was excavated on the federal property just to the west of the wharf parking area unveiled a slightly different stratigraphy, marked by severe disturbance and

absence of prehistoric material. This is believed to be the result of recent landscaping activities conducted by the federal wharf authorities.

*Level 1:* Plough zone. Light brown sandy loam. This level varies in thickness between 20 and 25 cm, and is found all over the site. The sod layer, which occupies the upper 5-8 cm of this level, appears well developed, but loose due to the texture of the soil. Although some historic artefacts were found in the sod layer, all prehistoric material was found below it. Some charcoal flecks were noted in this level, but no concentration of datable carbon material was encountered. Faunal remains from this level consist of 3 small bone fragments (mammal) recovered in TC#4, and a few clam shells uncovered in and just below the sod layer in one of the shovel test units immediately to the east of the mansard roofed building. Forty-five historic artefacts were collected in this level, while 15 quartz flakes and 1 felsite flake were the only prehistoric artefacts encountered.

*Level 2:* This is a layer of undisturbed cultural deposits sandwiched between the disturbed level 1 and the sterile level 3. This level appeared only in patches where the ploughing of the field had not reached the underlying sterile layer. Where present, it is generally not believed to exceed 5 or 6 cm in thickness, however a large pit was encountered in this level in TC#4 (see Figure 7). This latter feature extended down approximately 58 cm below the based of level 1, and contained bits of charcoal, and a fire-cracked rock. The level itself has a moderately compacted sandy loam texture, and a mottled brown, gray, and black colour. Cultural material found in this level include: 7 pieces of lithic debris, and 1 contracting stemmed projectile point fragment (Figure 17a).

*Level 3:* Well compacted orangy brown loamy sand layer overlying a sand and gravel deposit. Thickness where measured varied between 14 and 30 cm. No cultural material was found in this layer.

## Artefact Analysis

A quantitative and percentage summary of the historic and prehistoric artefacts collected during the course of this project is presented in Figure 14 and 15 respectively. Except for a few significant pieces, analysis of the historic specimens will be restricted to a quantitative list of artefact types.

Surface Collection

*Historic Artefacts*

The 4 historic artefacts, collected off the beach, include a coin, 2 fragments of the same earthenware vessel (dark brown glaze on both interior and exterior surfaces), and a large curved fragment of well-baked red clay (probably a sewage pipe fragment). A fragment of stoneware was the only historic artefact collected off the field.

*Coin:* photograph—figure 19.

The only coin (#144) found at CiDf29a came from the beach area. It is made of copper and measures 22.5 mm in diameter and slightly more than 1 mm in thickness. Both its surfaces are so worn as to make all minted reliefs indistinguishable.

*Stoneware:* photographs—figure 19 & 20.

The only fragment of stoneware (#154) found is a coarse stoneware, and came from the field area. It is thin walled (5.4 mm), with buff fabric. Small brown inclusions are visible on the exterior surface. It was wheel thrown (well potted), and hand smoothed (as is evidenced by the fingerprint on the exterior surface). Banding comprises the only decoration. The exterior surface is unglazed, however, spontaneous shiny areas due to kiln atmosphere are present (Reid pers. comm. 1987).

*Prehistoric Artefacts*

*Bifaces:*

Only one biface fragment (#147) was surface collected at CiDf29a (off the beach). It is the basal portion of a leaf-shaped quartz biface. It is plano-convex in cross section and has a convex basal edge. Width is 49.8 mm and thickness is 18.3 mm.

*Steep edge unifaces:* photographs—figure 18a; measurements—figure 16.

Seven relatively small steep edge unifaces (scrapers) were surface collected at CiDf29a (#'s 148, 149, 228-232). They are all from the beach area. These seven specimens are triangular in shape, and have only one prepared working edge. These scrapers are all manufactured from white quartz: a material readily available in cobble form along the shore of the Tabusintac River. Six of the specimens are relatively tiny (*thumbnail*) scrapers, while the seventh (#148) could be considered to fall into the medium to large category.

*Utilized flakes:*

Four specimens collected at this location fall into this category. Three were found on the beach (#150). These are roughly rectangular in shape; range 21-29 mm in length, 19-22 mm in width, and 6-9 mm in thickness; and are made of cobble quartz. The last specimen (#155) comes from the field area, and is made of bleached chert. It has an irregular shape and measures 43 mm x 35 mm x 8 mm. All specimens exhibit only one edge along which tiny flakes have been removed through usage.

*Lithic debris:*

A total of 27 flakes and 12 cores were surface collected at the CiDf29a location. All were made of quartz, except for one core fragment which was made of a gray felsite.

Excavated Collection

*Historic Artefacts:*

Historic artefacts were found only in level 1. These include: 2 glass, 1 porcelain (piece off an electric lighting fixture), and 7 earthenware fragments; 2 cut nails; 1 wire-cut nail; 1 wire-cut spike; fragments of tar paper; a roughly circular corroded piece of tin, with patches of dry paint on one surface; 2 fragments of white metal sheeting; and three small bone fragments.

*Prehistoric Artefacts:*

*Projectile point:* photograph—figure 17a

Only the one stemmed biface, found in level 2, TC#4, at CiDf29a, falls in this category. It is the basal portion of a projectile point (#184). The stem contracts and terminates into a blunt point (this type of projectile points is also called *bipointed* or *lozenge-shaped*). It is 5.2 mm thick, has a biconvex cross section, and is made of bleached chert.

*Lithic debris:*

Fifteen quartz flakes and 1 felsite flake were collected in level 1, while level 2 contained 3 quartz flakes, 3 felsite flakes, and 1 quartz core fragment.

Discussion

Results from the 47 shovel test excavations performed at the CiDf29a location indicate that the uneroded subsurface archaeological resource potential at

this locale could cover as much as 1200 $m^2$. Results from the carefully excavated 1 $m^2$ test cut indicate that portions of this subsurface archaeological resource still lay in an undisturbed state (level 2). While tests to estimate the areal extend of this undisturbed level could not be performed due to time restriction, cursory observation indicates that this level could be horizontally discontinuous. This could be due to a sporadically shallow overburden that enabled the agricultural plough to cut all the way down into the sterile level 3. However, if one assumes the thickness of the ploughed layer (level 1) to be roughly uniform all over the site, measurements from the surface to the top of the sterile layer recorded in Figure 13 could be used to isolate potential areas where level 2 might be present.

Of the historic specimens excavated or surface collected at this location, the majority (i.e., the possible sewage pipe fragment; the earthenware, porcelain, and glass fragments; the bits of tar paper; the nails and other metal fragments) appears to be relatively late, and could be associated with the occupation of the nearby wooden structure (20th century). One exception however, is the fragment of coarse stoneware. This specimen displays similarities to French wares dating from mid-18th century (Reid 1982). If this is the case it could predate the rest of the historic assemblage at this location. This artefact could therefore relate to the early European colonization of MacEacherns Point. The coin by contrast appears impossible to date. Its measurements do not correspond to any of the modern Canadian mints, and both its surfaces are so worn and pitted from exposure to the elements that all minted reliefs are now indistinguishable.

Due to the size and distribution of the concentration, their position in the stratigraphy, and their proximity to the mansard roofed building, the small quantity of clam shell fragments uncovered at Cidf29a are, in all likelihood, related to the present occupation of the site. The 3 small bone fragments are the only other faunal remains collected at this location. Identification could not be narrowed down beyond the certainty that they are from a medium to large sized mammal. No saw marks were detected on any of the pieces which would have indicated a recent origin. However, the absence of these alone is not a sign of great antiquity, and they were found in the disturbed level 1.

Of the prehistoric artefacts, that were collected off the surface at CiDf29a, the tiny scrapers are the only ones that give some information as to the time of occupation. These are commonly called *thumbnail scrapers*, and they appear to have gradually become very common in eastern N.B. estuary sites in the latter part of the prehistoric period ca. 1150-750 B.P. (Burley 1974, Keenlyside and Keenlyside 1976, Foulkes 1981b, Keenlyside 1982, Allen 1984, Turnbull pers. comm. 1987). Although what they were actually used for is still not clear, these small stone implements could have been used to sharpen bone and antler points or to refine arrow shafts (Allen 1984).

With respect to the prehistoric material recovered through excavation at this location, the small biface fragment, which is the basal section of a contracting stemmed projectile point (*bipointed*), is the only artefact for which an age and cultural affiliation can be offered. Interestingly, it could occupy a much earlier

time period in the prehistoric chronology of this region than the thumbnail scrapers discussed above. This style of projectile point is found throughout the Maritimes, extending as far down the northeastern United States as the Chesapeake Bay Area; where it is thought to have originated (Ritchie 1971). Named *Rossville points*, these projectile points are believed, in that area, to be Transitional—Late Archaic/Early Woodland.

In New Brunswick, this type of point has been found at a number of locations. At the Teacher's Cove Site, a coastal shell midden site located in the Passamaquoddy Bay area, Davis (1978) reported finding similar points in the lower level of the "ceramic-bearing occupation". At the nearby Sandy Point Site (another shell midden) on the St. Croix River, Pearson (1970) reported finding lozenge-shaped points associated with pottery at the lower level of occupation. This site has yielded a radiocarbon date of 1900±100 B.P. (Y-1292) (Pearson 1970). At Fulton Island, a deeply stratified site located in the Saint John River Valley, Foulkes (1981) reported "apparent pointed stem fragments" coming from "ceramic-associated levels". In one instance one of these fragments was found below a level radiocarbon dated at 2075±45 B.P. (Foulkes 1981). Closer to MacEacherns Point, the deeply stratified Oxbow Site in the Miramichi River Valley, yielded a number of bipointed projectile points in close association to radiocarbon dates of 2145±65 B.P. (S-1606), and 2120±60 B.P. (S-1652) (Allen 1981). At the Indian Point Site the bipointed projectile point fragment was collected in the undisturbed level 2 in TC#4. Although the upper temporal range for this point type is still under debate (some researchers suggest that it might extend into the lower end of the Late Prehistoric Period) (Burley 1974, Allen pers. Comm. 1987), this is still a very significant find as it might well place the first occupation at MacEacherns Point earlier in the chronology of the prehistory of northeastern New Brunswick than it was anticipated at the onset of this project.

### CiDf29b

#### Description

CiDf29b sits on the waterfront property owned by Mrs. Dorothy MacEachern (see Figures 3, 9 & 10). This tract of land, with an elevation of approx. 1 m A.M.S.L., is presently used as a hay field. The land is bisected to the north of the site by a dirt lane leading from the road to the MacEachern's cottage, located at the eastern edge of the property near the shore. Other than what can be attributed to normal agricultural use of the land, 2 major disturbances can be seen at this location. One, located at the western edge of the field, measures approximately 42 m east-west and 55 m north-south (from the dirt lane to the shore), thus covering approximately 2,310 $m^2$. The other is located at the eastern edge (on William MacEachern's property), and is bordered to the north and east by the same dirt lane where it turns towards the shore and the cottage. This disturbance measures

roughly 45 m east–west and 56 m north-south, covering approx. 2,520 $m^2$. The author was told that at both these locations the topsoil had been stripped away for use in landscaping.

Surface collection

Material surface collected are divided into 2 groups: those gathered on the beach, and those picked up in the field.

Those collected on the beach were concentrated on a short stretch of beach directly in front (south) of the location where TC#2 was excavated. However some material, which includes most of the historic artefacts, was collected toward the eastern end of the point (Figure 3). The prehistoric beach collection includes: 3 formed artefacts and 21 lithic debris. Three historic artefacts were collected. The material surface collected in the field all came from a small area approx. 10 m in diameter located just north of TC#2. They include 2 prehistoric and 1 historic artefacts.

Excavation

Stratigraphic information was derived from the two 1 x 1 m controlled test units excavated at this location (TC#2 & 3). The profile from the north wall of TC#2 is reproduced on Figure 12. Figure 13 summarizes the information recorded in the 30 small shovel test units. Two cultural and 1 natural levels were distinguished and are described as follows:

*Level 1:* Plough zone. Brown silty to sandy loam. Stoniness increasing with depth. Sod occupied the upper 5-8 cm of this level and was differentiated only by an increase in plant roots and other organic matter. This level was found in all the test units dug at CiDf29b except in the 2 large disturbed areas described above. It varied in thickness 11-29 cm. Small charcoal fragments were found throughout the level but never in great concentration. The faunal remains encountered in this level included a relatively large quantity of softshell clam and oyster shells (whole and fragmented), and a very small quantity of tiny whelks. These occurred, again, throughout the level, and did not appeared to be concentrated at any particular depth or in any one area of the site. A small charred bone fragment was also collected. Eighty-five prehistoric artefacts were collected in this level throughout the site. These included: 4 formed artefacts, and 81 lithic fragments. Twenty-six historic artefacts were also collected.

*Level 2:* Varying between 1-9 cm in thickness, this relatively thin layer of undisturbed cultural deposits is found sandwiched between the disturbed level 1 and the sterile level 3. This level appeared only in patches where the ploughing of the field had not reached the underlying sterile layer. It is a moderately compacted sandy loam with dark brown, black and gray mottling. All cultural material found in this level was prehistoric, and was collected in TC#2. These included 2 formed artefacts (1 relatively large scraper and 1 miscellaneous biface fragment) and 16 flakes. Tiny bits of charcoal were present in this level, but no shell was encountered.

*Level 3:* Light orangy brown loamy sand with large amounts of sandstone fragments overlying sandstone bedrock. The thickness of this layer was not measured, but appeared to vary from a few centimetres in some places of the site to between 25-35 cm at others. No cultural material was found in this layer.

## Artefact Analysis

A quantitative and percentage summary of the historic and prehistoric artefacts collected during the course of this project is presented in Figure 14 and 15 respectively. Analysis of the historic specimens will be restricted to a quantitative list of artefact types.

### Surface Collection

#### *Historic Artefacts*

A 19th century or early 20th century dog-eared padlock, a late historic iron felling axe, and a large folded fragment of lead sheeting completes the beach collection. A rectangular fragment of white metal sheeting is the only artefact collected off the field.

#### *Prehistoric Artefacts*

*Bifaces:*

Specimen #238, surface collected off the beach, is the only artefact that falls into this category. It is a thick oval-shaped biface blank; made of white quartz. Acutely biconvex in cross section, it measures 56.4 mm in length, 42.6 mm in width, and 24.0 mm in thickness.

*Steep edge unifaces:* photographs—figure 18b; measurements—figure 16.

Two relatively small (thumbnail) scrapers, and one large scraping tool were surface collected at the CiDf29b location. The large scraper (#236), and a small one (#237) came from the beach area; the other small one (#142) was picked up off the field. The 2 specimens from the beach are made from white quartz, while the one from the field was manufactured from a clear (transparent) chalcedony. All 3 specimens have only one prepared working edge. The large scraper is roughly lozenge shaped, while the other quartz scraper has a trapezoidal shape. The specimen collected in the field is triangular in shape.

*Lithic debris:*

A total of 11 flakes and 11 core fragments (all white quartz) were surface collected at the CiDf29b location. One flake came from the field area, the rest of the debitage came from the beach.

Excavated Collection

*Historic Artefacts:*

Historic artefacts were again restricted to level 1. These included: 4 fragments of glass; 4 sherds of earthenware ceramic; 1 wire-cut nail and 1 spike; 1 fragment of cast iron; 1 small charred bone fragment; 13 clam, oyster,and tiny whelk shells; and 1 piece of plastic—all relatively recent.

*Prehistoric Artefacts:*

*Projectile point:* photograph—figure 17b.

A projectile point base (#216), manufactured from a grey (taupe) basalt found just below the sod layer in shovel test A13, is the only artefact of this class from the CiDf29b location. The specimen exhibits straight lateral edges, shallow side-notches, a straight to slightly concave base and a plano-convex cross section. Grinding is present along the basal edge of this projectile point and along one of the lateral edges near the shoulder. The width of this specimen is 24.3 mm and its thickness is 5.5 mm.

*Bifaces:*

Two biface fragments were excavated at this location: 1 in level 1; the other in level 2. The specimen from level 1 (#165) is a corner of the base of a dark grey basalt biface. It appears to be biconvex in cross section. Thickness is 6.5 mm. The specimen from level 2 (#171) is also the corner portion of a biface. This one is made of quartz. It is 10.0 mm thick, and is plano-convex in cross section.

*Steep edge unifaces:*

Two steep edge unifaces were collected during test excavation at the CiDf29b location. Both are made of quartz. Specimen #227 came from level 1. It is a very small (thumbnail) scraper; trapezoidal in shape with one slightly convex working edge. Specimen #170 was found in level 2. This scraper is much larger with only one convex working edge, and is also trapezoidal in shape. Metric attributes for these two artefacts are summarized in Figure 16.

*Unifacial flake tools:*

One flake uniface cutting tool made of quartz (#166) was collected in level 1 at this location. It is a large triangular flake with some cortex still present on its dorsal side. Unifacial retouching was performed along one border, resulting in a convex cutting edge that is lateral in relation to the flake's longest dimension. The artefact is 33.0 mm long, 26.8 mm wide, and 7.0 mm thick. The span of the working edge is 34.9 mm.

*Lithic debris:*

A total of 93 flakes and 4 cores/core fragments were collected during the test excavation at CiDf29b. The 4 cores/core fragments and 77 of the flakes came from level 1, while the remaining 16 flakes were gathered in level 2. In level 1: 1 flake was made of agate, while the rest of the debitage was quartz. In level 2: 12 flakes were made of white quartz, 3 of bleached chert, and 1 of black basalt.

## Discussion

Results from the 30 shovel test excavations performed at the CiDf29b location indicate that the uneroded subsurface archaeological resource potential at this locale could cover as much as 1800 $m^2$. Results from the 2 carefully excavated 1 $m^2$ test cuts indicate that portions of this subsurface archaeological resource still lay in an undisturbed state (level 2). While tests to estimate the areal extend of this undisturbed level could not be performed due to time restriction, cursory observation indicates that this level is horizontally discontinuous. This could be due to a sporadically shallow overburden that enabled the agricultural plough to cut all the way down into the sterile level 3. However, if one assumes the thickness of the ploughed layer (level 1) to be roughly uniform all over the site, measurements from the surface to the top of the sterile layer recorded in Figure 13 could be used to isolate potential areas where level 2 might be present.

Almost all the historic material excavated at CiDf29b are relatively late in the historic period and are probably associated with the modern occupation of this location. The historic material (Figure 19) collected of the beach also appears to be relatively late, probably late 19th—early 20th century. At the time of his second visit the author was told, and shown a picture by Mrs. Dorothy MacEachern, of a large American schooner which ran aground at the eastern end of MacEacherns Point

shortly before the turn of the century. It is possible that some of the historic artefacts collected towards the eastern end of the point relate to this incident.

The shell fragments found evenly distributed throughout level 1 at CiDf29b are also believed to relate to the late historic period. Although prehistoric shell midden sites abound in the Bay of Fundy and along the coast of Maine, these are extremely rare on the N.B. portion of the southern rim of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. An explanation for the presence of these shells at CiDf29b was offered by a local resident. This gentleman told the author that, in the "old days", shells of a variety of sea mollusks and other shellfishes were often spread on fields to fertilize the soil.

At CiDf29b, as it was the case at CiDf29a, the largest artefact class represented, other than the detritus (cores and flakes), are the small thumbnail scrapers (Figure 18b). These, as mentioned above, are believed to belong to the latter part of the prehistoric period in this region: ca. 1150-750 B.P. (Burley 1974, Keenlyside and Keenlyside 1976, Foulkes 1981b, Keenlyside 1982, Allen, 1984).

The only other culturally significant artefact excavated at CiDf29b is the projectile point base (Figure 17b). The qualitative and metric attributes for this projectile point are not indicative of the late prehistoric period, but are similar to points, found elsewhere in New Brunswick that are thought to be related to an Early Woodland culture known as the *Meadowood Phase* (Allen 1982a, 1982b). In northern and western New York state, where most of the recorded Meadowood Phase sites are located, radiocarbon dates indicate a 2950-2450 B.P. time span (Ritchie 1971, Funk 1983). Diagnostic traits for this Early Woodland culture include: thin, side-notched Meadowood points; scrapers and drills made from reworked points; thin ovate cache blades, associated most often with cremation burial sites; cigar-shaped pottery pipes; bar-type, and expanded-body birdstones; trapezoidal, and rectanguloid gorgets; spheroidal, and tubular copper beads; and a variety of bone and chipped stone tools (Ritchie and Funk 1973, Funk 1983). A salient element often found in association with Meadowood material culture, is *Vinette 1* pottery—the oldest known prehistoric ceramic from eastern North America (Ritchie and Funk 1973, Funk 1983). Because Meadowood burial sites discovered to date far outnumber habitation sites, more is known about the culture's ceremonialism than about its subsistence and settlement pattern. However, analysis of the data available suggest that settlement sites tend to be located near major bodies of water (lake or streams): the local ecological settings being dictated by seasonal subsistence rounds (Ritchie and Funk 1973, Funk 1983).

In New Brunswick, other than a number of diagnostic side-notched points present in private collections from around the Province, Meadowood-related material was found only in a handful of excavated sites. In the Sunny Corner/Red Bank area, on a slightly elevated area overlooking the Northwest Miramichi River some 80km southwest of MacEacherns Point, 2 ochre-stained areas, containing ochre-coated artefacts and small calcined bones, were uncovered in 1928 by local residents. Subsequent testing at this location failed to uncover more of these *probable cremations* (Wintemberg 1937, Allen 1982b). The artefacts collected at the time of the original discovery included: 17 triangular cache blades; a projectile

point, with a slightly contracting stem; a lanceolate biface; a copper awl; a ground slate gorget; and fragments of ground slate. All, but the projectile point which appears to be Late Archaic—Transitional, share similarities with Meadowood (Allen 1982b). Within a few kilometres from this location, along the shores of the Northwest Miramichi are 3 sites (the Wilson, Howe, and Hogan-Mullen sites) where artefacts, that share many characteristics with the Meadowood culture (especially the side-notched projectile point bases), were found in severely disturbed levels (Allen 1982a, 1982b). At the Mud Lake Stream site, a relatively undisturbed stratified site located in the Chiputneticook Lakes area of southwestern New Brunswick, Deal (1985) reported uncovering a feature that had the appearance of a "classic Meadowood cremation burial"

Grave offerings included: a side-notched projectile point; a serrated biface (saw); and a ground slate gorget (Ibid.). Vinette 1 pottery was found, for the first time, in association with these Meadowood-like finds, at the Mud Lake Stream site. The presence of Meadowood-related material in New Brunswick represents the easternmost extension of this culture (Allen 1982b). Unfortunately, no radiocarbon dates are yet available for a Meadowood-related component in New Brunswick. Nonetheless, radiocarbon dates for a number of Meadowood sites from southern Ontario range between 2940±70 and 2320±70 B.P. (*uncorrected*) (Spence and Fox 1983).

This, therefore, suggests a much longer time span for the prehistoric occupation at MacEacherns Point. Consequently, it would be logical to assume that an Early Woodland presence might be found in the undisturbed level 2. Although it is recognized that a single artefact does not constitute *hard evidence*, its mere presence at this location, and the nature of the deposit should warrant further investigation.

One point that is worthy of mention is the total absence of prehistoric ceramics in the CiDf29 collection. While this might be taken as indicating a hiatus in the prehistoric occupation at the Indian Point site (i.e., the site was not used during the period when pottery featured in the material culture of the prehistoric populations in the Maritimes, ca.2450 to 750 B.P.), some researchers have suggested that the absence or presence of ceramics in an assemblage might be a reflection of the site's function. A site repeatedly used by small male groups engaged in a specific activity (i.e., hunting, fishing, etc.,) would be without ceramics since, in all likelihood, ceramics would not feature in an hunter's tool kit (Burley 1974). This conspicuous absence of prehistoric ceramics in Middle to Late Woodland assemblages has been recorded at other sites in the nearby Miramichi Bay area. Such as at the Bartibog site—CgDi1 (Burley 1974), and at the Pointe aux Sable site—CgDf1 (Allen 1984).

## Conclusions

Five major points can be derived from the results of the fieldwork performed at the Indian Point site (CiDf29). These are as follows:

1. Testing has determined that large portions of the site (both east and west of the public wharf) still remain uneroded, and that parts of the lower portion of the cultural deposit are undisturbed;

2. Preliminary study of the assemblage recovered suggest a long human occupation possibly spanning almost 3000 years (2950 B.P. to present). This long occupation would include an association with the Meadowood material;

3. There is a strong possibility that some of the material evidence for the Meadowood Phase and the *contracting stemmed point complex* might still lie undisturbed in the lower portion of the cultural deposit;

4. Published accounts by amateur archaeologists, and material now in the possession of local collectors suggest that buried evidence pertaining to an early historic burial complex, called the *Copper Kettle Burial Complex*, and about which little is presently known, could still exist at MacEacherns Point; and

5. Present and future threats to the archaeological resource are of the following nature: erosion by wave action, possible expansion of the federal wharf facilities, landscaping activities or possible change in present land usage pattern.

**Recommendations**

In view of the results obtained in this archaeological resource assessment project, it is strongly recommended that further professional field research at the Indian Point Site be given high priority. It might even be advantageous to combine this future research with a project aimed at determining if any copper kettle burials still remain in the ground to the west of the CiDf29a location. In the meantime some measures should be taken to ensure that this site is not destroyed or further disturbed. While erosion by wave action has certainly taken its toll at the Indian Point site, its rate is not believed to be fast enough to warrant the undertaking of special measures. Disturbances by human intervention, on the other hand, are believed to represent a much more serious and immediate threat. These could take 2 forms: 1) expansion of the present federal wharf facilities; and 2) construction and landscaping on top of the resource area initiated by the landowners. In the first case, coöperation should be sought with the federal authorities to ensure that the adequate time is granted prior to the start of any expansion work to allow the undertaking of a salvage operation at the site. Similarly, coöperation should be sought with the landowners to ensure that if construction or landscaping is planned in the areas where subsurface archaeological remains have been located, they

would contact our department as soon as possible to allow for an archaeological dig to take place prior to the start of their construction or landscaping project.

# FIGURES

## 22- The Indian Point Site–CiDf29

Figure 1: General Location Map

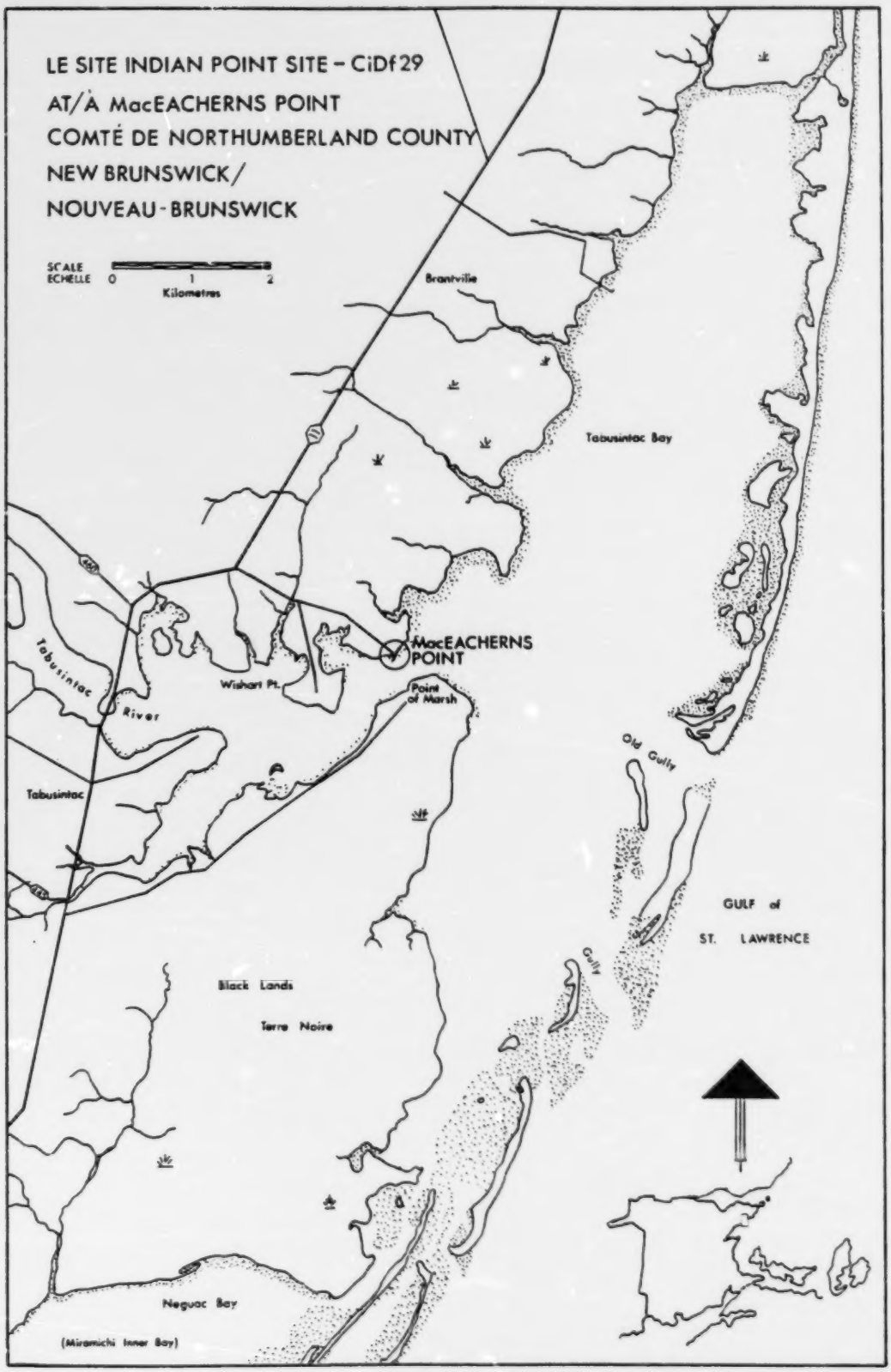
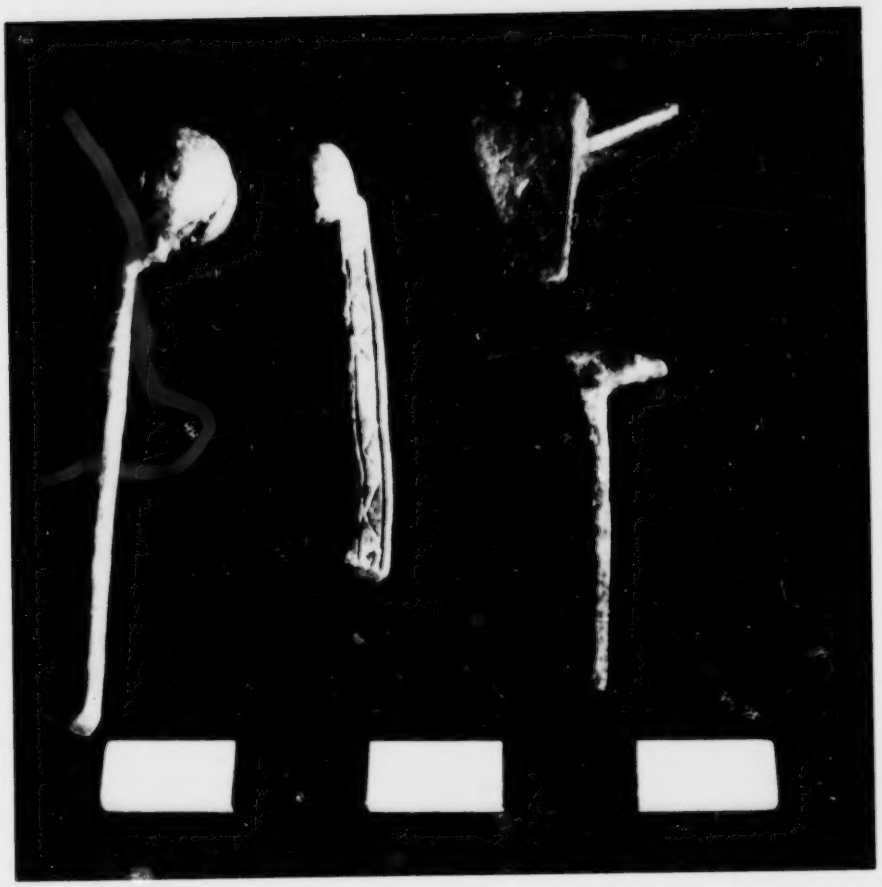

LE SITE INDIAN POINT SITE - CiDf29
AT/À MacEACHERNS POINT
COMTÉ DE NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY
NEW BRUNSWICK/
NOUVEAU-BRUNSWICK
SCALE
ECHELLE
0
1
2
Kilometres
Brantville
Tabusintac Bay
MacEACHERNS POINT
Wishart Pt.
Point of Marsh
Tabusintac River
Tabusintac
Old Gully
GULF of ST. LAWRENCE
Gully
Black Lands
Terre Noire
Neguac Bay
(Miramichi Inner Bay)

Figure 2: Artefacts reportedly found in a Copper Kettle Burial at MacEacherns Point: except iron sword (*at right* ), which was discovered on the opposite shore. Scale = 50 cm. (Tabusintac Club Collection)



## 26- The Indian Point Site—CiDf29

Figure 3: The Indian Point Site—CiDf29, With Areas of Surface Material Concentration Shaded.

# CiDf29—The Indian Point Site -27

## 28- The Indian Point Site–CiDf29

Figure 4: General View of CiDf29a Beach Area; Looking West

## 30- The Indian Point Site–CiDf29

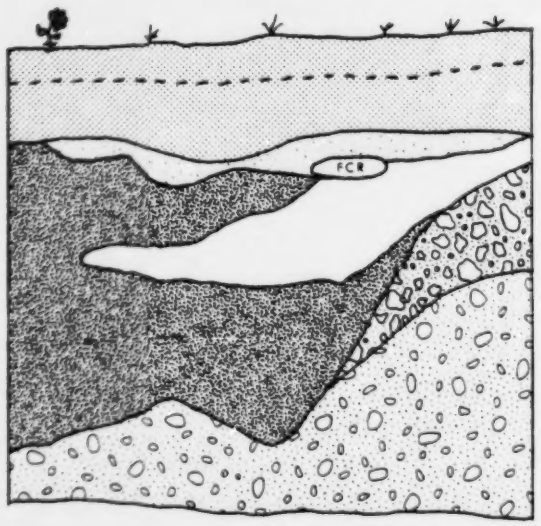
Figure 5: General View of CiDf29a Field Area; Looking West

Figure 6: CiDf29a Map Showing Area Tested: Estimated Extend of Subsurface Archaeological Resource is Outlined

CiDf 29a
Approximate Scale
0
5
10
Metres
45cm x 45cm Shovel Test Unit
1m x 1m Test Cut
Units in which Prehistoric Material Was Found
Extended Limit Of Subsurface Archaeological Resource Area
Property Boundary
N
Memorial Basilica Building

Figure 7: CiDf29a: TC#4 West Wall Photograph (excavation completed)

Figure 8: CiDf29a: West Wall Profile of TC#4




Bottom Of Sod

FCR Fire Cracked Rock

Level 1 — Light Brown Sandy Loam

Level 2 — Mottled Sandy Loam; White Leached Sand; Brown Sand

Level 3 — Orangy Brown Loamy Sand

Sand & Gravel Deposit

CiDf 29a

TC #4
WEST WALL PROFILE
SF 15/10/86

Scale:

0 50cm

Figure 9: General View of CiDf29b Field Area; Looking West

Figure 10: CiDf29b Map Showing Area Tested: Estimated Extend of Subsurface Archaeological Resource is Outlined

CiDf 29b
Approximate Scale
0
5
10
Metres
45cm x 45cm Shovel Test Unit
1m x 1m Test Cut
Units in Which Prehistoric Material Was Found
Estimated Limit Of Subsurface Archaeological Resource Area
Property Boundary
Limit Of Disturbed Area
Disturbed Area
Beach
Disturbed Area
Limpits Pool
Storage Bldg
N

Figure 11: CiDf29b: TC#2 North Wall Photograph (excavation completed)

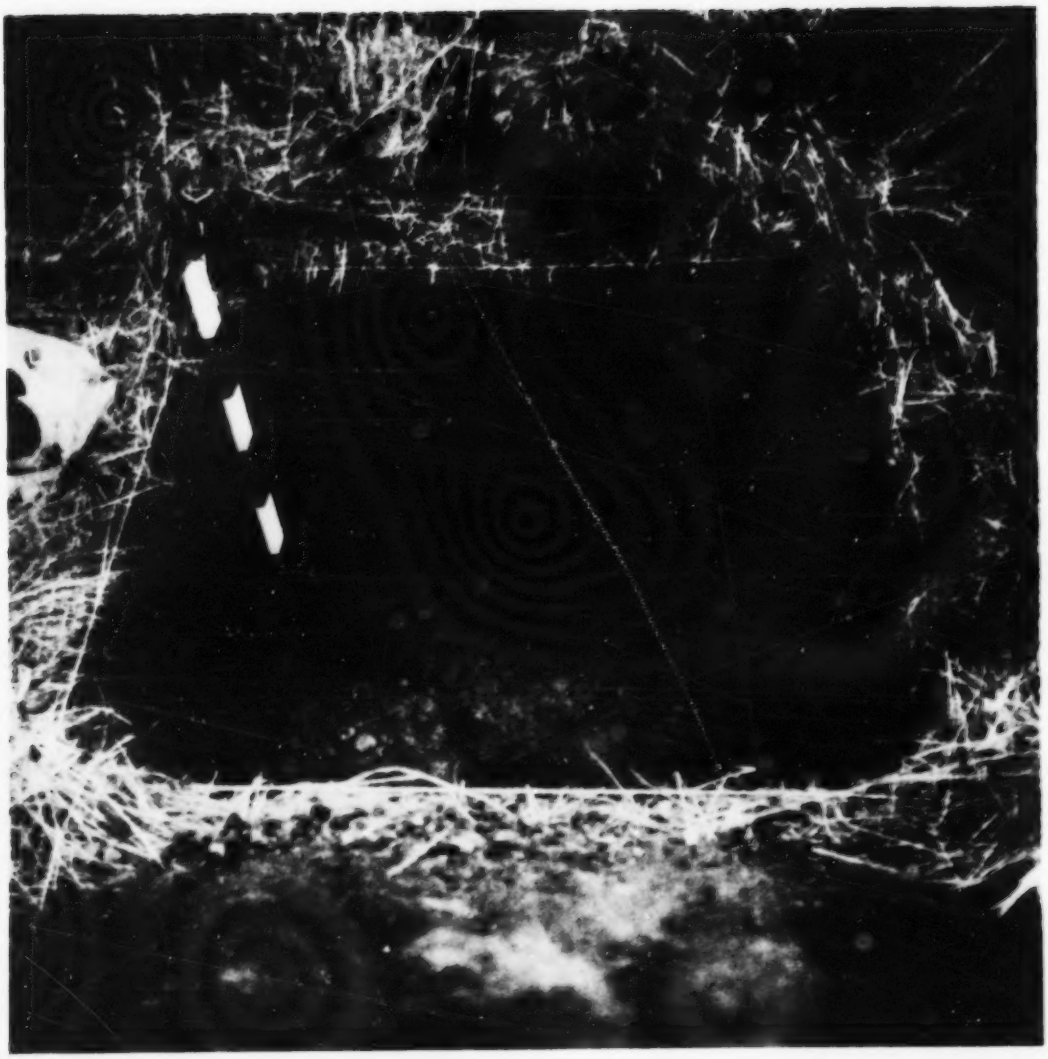
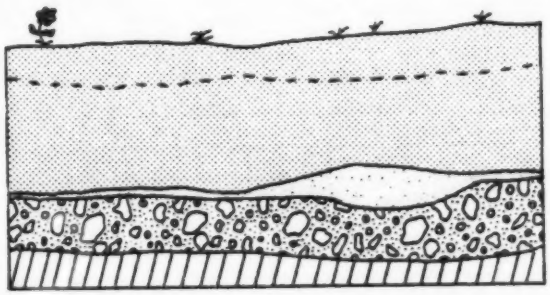


Figure 12: CiDf29b: North Wall Profile of TC#2



Bottom Of Sod

Level 1 — Brown Silty To Sandy Loam

Level 2 — Mottled Sandy Loam

Level 3 — Orangy Brown Loamy Sand

Sandstone Bedrock

CiDf 29b

TC*2

NORTH WALL PROFILE

AF 24/09/86

Scale:

0 50cm

Figure 13: Summary of information collected in the shovel test units.

| CiDf29a Unit | Prehistoric material found | Historic material found | Depth (cm) surface to top of sterile | Final depth (cm) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Z1 | 1 | 2 | 29 | 29 |
| Z2 | 1 | - | 23 | 28 |
| Z3 | - | 1 | 28 | 33 |
| Z4 | - | - | 33 | 38 |
| Z5 | - | - | 30 | 38 |
| Z6 | - | 1 | 31 | 36 |
| Z7 | 1 | 1 | 38 | 43 |
| Z8 | - | 3 | 45 | 52 |
| Z9 | - | 1 | 29 | 39 |
| Z10 | Not excavated | | | |
| Z11 | - | - | 26 | 31 |
| Z12 | - | 1 | 21 | 28 |
| Z13 | - | - | 25 | 56 |
| Z14 | - | - | 29 | 53 |
| Y0 | - | - | 29 | 39 |
| Y1 | - | - | 34 | 43 |
| Y2 | - | - | 26 | 33 |
| Y3 | - | - | 24 | 28 |
| Y4 | - | - | 24 | 29 |
| Y5 | - | - | 22 | 35 |
| Y6 | - | - | 23 | 41 |
| Y7 | 1 | 1 | 21 | 30 |
| Y8 | 2 | - | 21 | 34 |
| Y9 | - | - | 29 | 42 |
| Y10 | Not excavated | | | |
| Y11 | - | - | 26 | 40 |
| Y12 | - | - | 27 | 41 |
| Y13 | - | - | 26 | 36 |
| Y14 | - | - | 21 | 28 |
| Y15 | - | - | 24 | 33 |
| X6 | - | - | 24 | 35 |
| X7 | - | - | 30 | 55 |
| X8 | 3 | 1 | 30 | 45 |
| X9 | - | - | 27 | 30 |
| X10 | - | 1 | 21 | 30 |
| X11 | - | - | 48 | 50 |
| X12 | - | - | 32 | 43 |
| X13 | - | - | 31 | 42 |
| W6 | - | - | 23 | 34 |
| W7 | 2 | 1 | 37 | 47 |
| W8 | - | - | 18 | 24 |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| W9 | - | - | 21 | 31 |
| W10 | - | - | 20 | 25 |
| W11 | - | - | 23 | 29 |
| V6 | - | - | 20 | 29 |
| V7 | - | - | 18 | 29 |
| V8 | - | - | 20 | 30 |
| V9 | - | - | 20 | 28 |
| V10 | - | - | 23 | 28 |
| V11 | - | - | | |
| CiDf29b | | | | |
| A1 | - | - | 0 * | 50 |
| A2 | - | - | 0 * | 22 |
| A3 | - | - | 0 * | 60 |
| A4 | - | - | 0 * | 45 |
| A5 | - | - | 28 | 32 |
| A6 | 2 | - | 26 | 31 |
| A7 | 2 | - | 18 | 23 |
| A8 | 2 | 1 | 25 | 30 |
| A9 | - | - | 24 | 29 |
| A10 | Not excavated | | | |
| A11 | 1 | 1 | 38 | 44 |
| A12 | 2 | - | 28 | 33 |
| A13 | 2 | - | 17 | 22 |
| A14 | - | - | 0 * | 36 |
| B6 | - | - | 17 | 21 |
| B7 | - | - | 19 | 24 |
| B8 | - | - | 19 | 25 |
| B9 | - | - | 26 | 30 |
| B10 | 2 | 1 | 28 | 33 |
| B11 | 1 | 1 | 21 | 26 |
| B12 | 1 | 1 | 23 | 30 |
| B13 | - | - | 16 | 22 |
| C8 | - | - | 17 | 22 |
| C9 | - | - | 24 | 30 |
| C10 | 1 | - | 34 | 41 |
| C11 | 1 | - | 29 | 34 |
| C12 | 1 | - | 32 | 36 |
| C13 | - | - | 33 | 38 |
| D9 | - | - | 28 | 33 |
| D10 | - | - | 35 | 40 |
| D11 | - | - | 27 | 33 |
| D12 | - | - | 48 | 50 |
| D13 | - | - | 23 | 28 |
| - No cultural material found | | | | |
| * Top soil had previously been removed | | | | |

Figure 14: Quantitative summary and percentage of historic artefact types at the Indian Point site (1986).

| | CiDf29a | | | CiDf29b | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Excavated | Surface collected | | Excavated | Surface collected | | | |
| Artefact type | Level 1 | Beach | Field | Level 1 | Beach | Field | Total | % |
| Glass | 2 | | | 4 | | | 6 | 7.32 |
| Ceramics: | | | | | | | | |
| -Porcelaine | 1 | | | | | | 1 | 1.22 |
| -Earthenware | 7 | 3 | | 4 | | | 14 | 17.07 |
| -Stoneware | | | 1 | | | | 1 | 1.22 |
| Metals: | | | | | | | | |
| -Cut nail | 2 | | | | | | 2 | 2.44 |
| -Wire cut nail | 1 | | | 1 | | | 4 | 4.88 |
| -Spike | 1 | | | 1 | | | 2 | 2.44 |
| -Axe | | | | | 1 | | 1 | 1.22 |
| -Padlock | | | | | 1 | | 1 | 1.22 |
| -Coin | | 1 | | | | | 1 | 1.22 |
| -Misc. | 3 | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 7.32 |
| Faunal: | | | | | | | | |
| -Bone frag. | 3 | | | 1 | | | 4 | 4.88 |
| -Shell | | | | 13 | | | 13 | 15.85 |
| Miscellaneous | 25 | | | 1 | | | 26 | 31.71 |
| | | | | | | Total: | 82 | 100.00 |

Figure 15: Quantitative summary and percentage of prehistoric artefact types at the Indian Point site (1986).

| | CiDf29a | | | | CiDf29b | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Excavated | | Surface collected | | Excavated | | Surface collected | | | |
| Artefact type | Level 1 | Level 2 | Beach | Field | Level 1 | Level 2 | Beach | Field | Total | % |
| Projectile points | | 1 | | | 1 | | | | 2 | 0.99 |
| Unstemmed | | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 4 | 1.97 |
| Unifaces: | | | | | | | | | | |
| -Steep edge | | | 7 | | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 12 | 5.91 |
| -Retouched | | | | | 1 | | | | 1 | 0.49 |
| Utilized flake | | | 3 | 1 | | | | | 4 | 1.97 |
| Flake | 16 | 6 | 21 | 6 | 77 | 16 | 10 | 1 | 153 | 75.37 |
| Core & core | | | | | | | | | | |
| fragment | 1 | 1 | 12 | | 4 | | 11 | | 29 | 14.29 |
| | | | | | | | | Total: | 203 | 100.00 |

Figure 16: Metric attributes for steep edge unifaces found at CiDf29 during the 1986 test excavation.

| Specimen # | L (mm) | W (mm) | T (mm) | Wt (gr) | Span (mm) | H (mm) | Angle (deg) | CiDf29a/b |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 142 | 18.7 | 15.3 | 5 | 1.4 | 14.9 | 2.2 | 70 | b |
| 170 | 36.5 | 45.3 | 18.7 | 31.7 | 36.3 | 13.9 | 70 | b |
| 227 | 17.5 | 21 | 7.7 | 2.9 | 19.9 | 5.3 | 60 | b |
| 236 | 35.4 | 62.7 | 26.8 | 59.9 | 50.7 | 24.4 | 70 | b |
| 237 | 20.1 | 16.5 | 5.1 | 1.7 | 16.5 | 1.8 | 60 | b |
| 148 | 34.1 | 41.1 | 15 | 21 | 40.9 | 8.1 | 90 | a |
| 149 | 28 | 29.5 | 10 | 7.8 | 25.9 | 7.7 | 80 | a |
| 228 | 27.9 | 25.4 | 8.2 | 5.4 | 19.4 | 6.8 | 70 | a |
| 229 | 32.2 | 29.9 | 8.6 | 7.9 | 28.5 | 7.1 | 80 | a |
| 230 | 23.3 | 24.9 | 5.1 | 3 | 23.1 | 2.9 | 90 | a |
| 231 | 23.2 | 23.9 | 8.2 | 4.4 | 20.3 | 6.4 | 90 | a |
| 232 | 29.3 | 24.2 | 14.6 | 8.7 | 18.6 | 4.4 | 70 | a |

Figure 17: Projectile Point Base Photographs: a) Excavated at CiDf29a; b) Excavated at CiDf29b

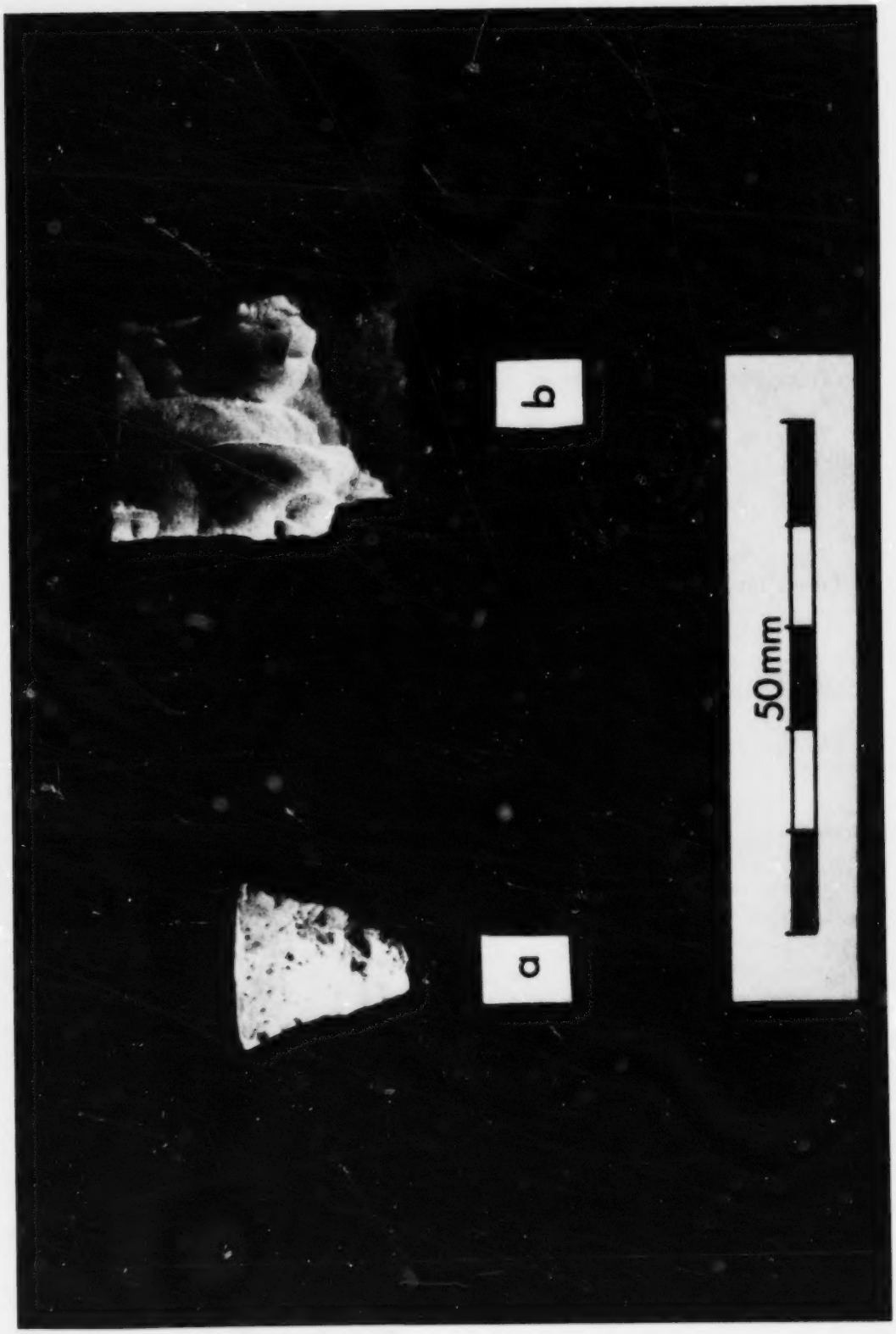

b
a
50mm

Figure 18: Thumbnail Scraper Photographs: a) from CiDf29a; b) from CiDf29b

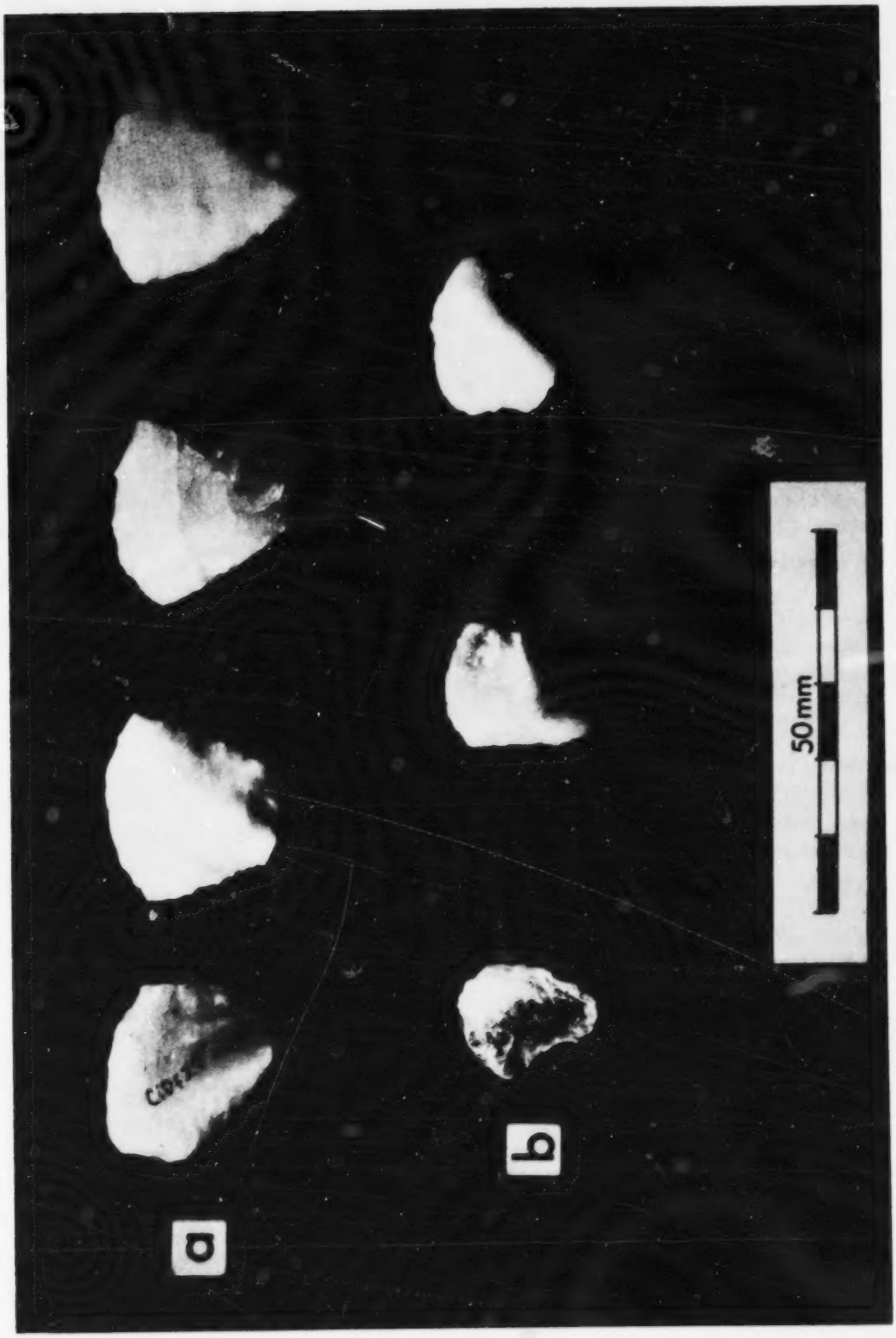

a
b
50mm

Figure 19: Assortment of Historic Artefacts: a) from CiDf29a; b) from CiDf29b

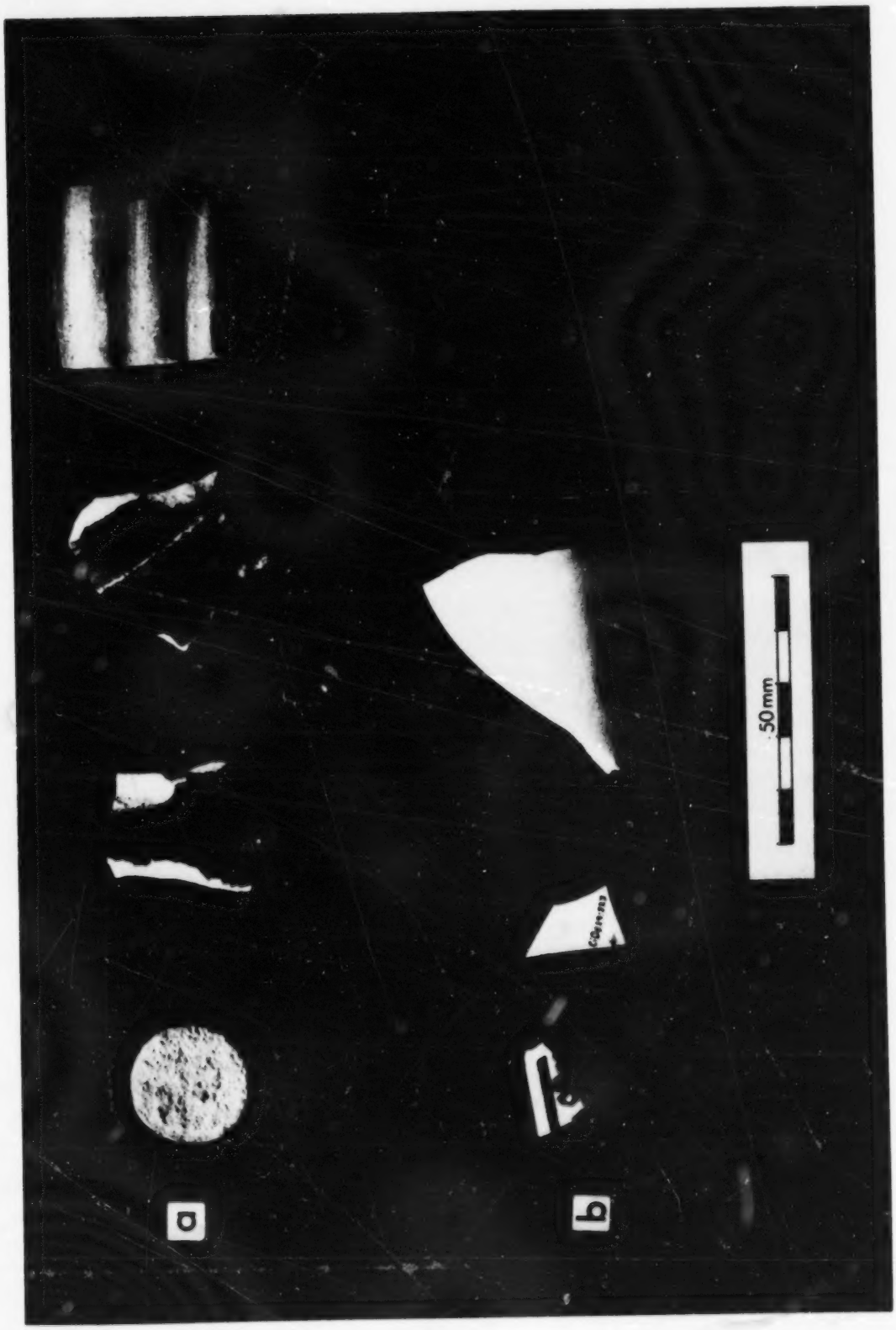
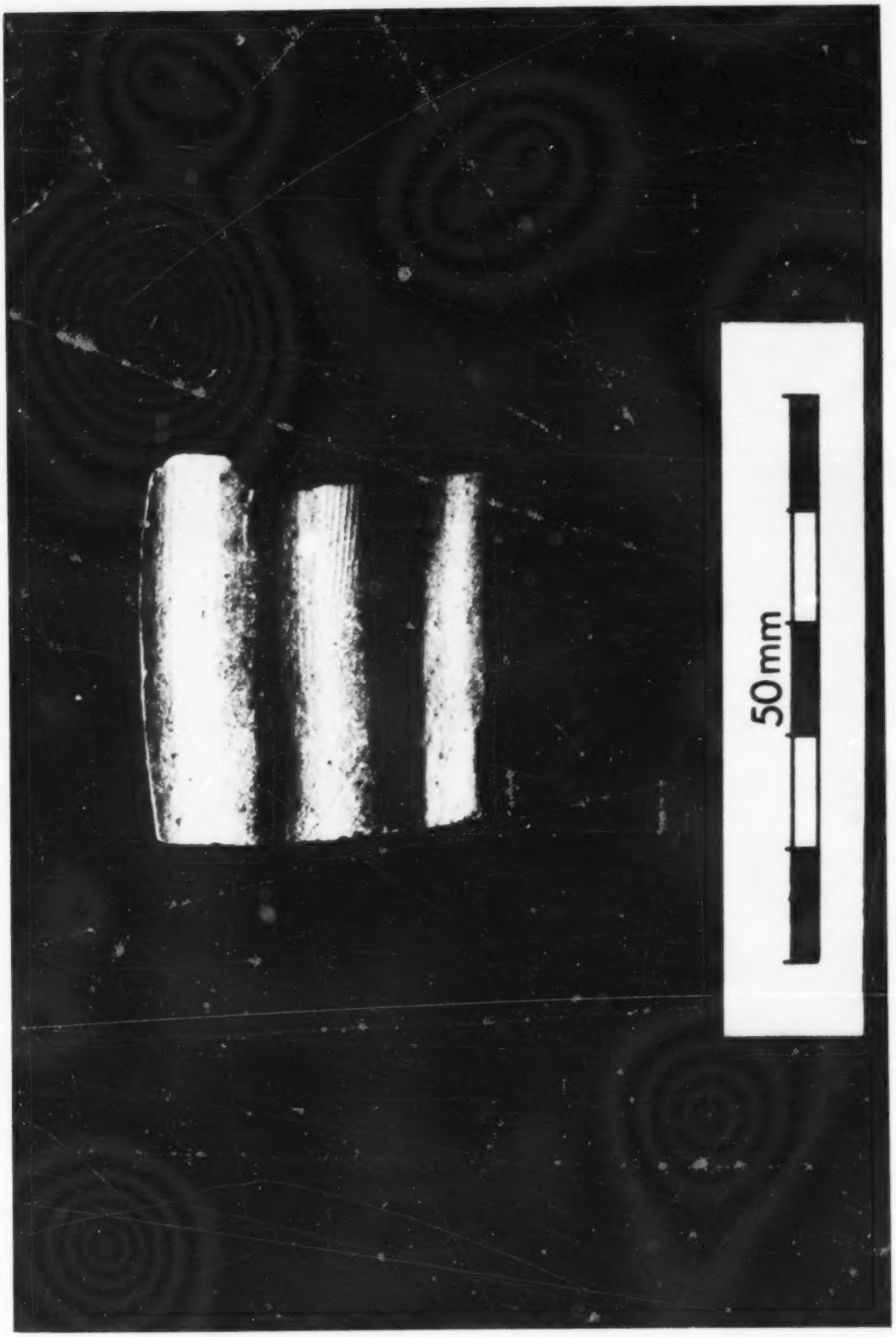

a
b
50 mm

Figure 20: Close up of French Stoneware Sherd from CiDf29a

CiDf29—The Indian Point Site -57



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